UV curable resin 7 therebetween or moving the UV source 35 to the opposite position where the UV source 37 is otherwise located.

A dummy substrate having neither an information signal surface nor a reflection film can be used in place of the substrate 1 or 4 to obtain the same effect as described above.

Thus, according to the present invention, an optical disk having thin substrates bonded together where no protrusion of resin into the center holes of the substrates is observed and good appearance is maintained is provided. A method and an apparatus for fabricating such an optical disk can also be provided.

According to an optical disk of the present invention, a stopper is provided for preventing a radiation curable resin from protruding into the center holes of the substrates. Also, at least a half of the clamp region of the optical disk is supplied with the resin. Thus, the resin is prevented from protruding into the center holes of the substrates, and the clamp region has high strength, providing stable clamping of the disk.

According to another optical disk of the present invention, a sealant layer is formed near the inner circumference of the substrate. Thus, the radiation curable resin spreading toward the center hole is prevented from protruding into the center hole. As a result, troubles such as decentering at mounting the optical disk on a turntable of a player can be avoided.

The radiation curable resin before curing can be absorbed through suction ports disposed at the center hole of the substrates, so as to suppress the movement of the resin to the outer circumferences of the substrates and remove resin protruding into the center hole. Any resin protruding from the outer circumferences of the substrates is prevented from attaching to a rotational table for rotating the substrates by making the outer diameter of the rotational table smaller than that of the substrates. Protruding resin may be removed by a jig and the like before being cured. Thus, an optical disk with reduced decentering is obtained.

A weather-resistance pigment can be mixed in the radiation curable resin. This makes decoloration of the radiation curable resin less visible and prevents the good appearance of the bonded substrates from deteriorating with time.

A radiation curable resin of which color density varies with the degree of the curing thereof can be used. This makes it possible to measure the degree of the curing of the radiation curable resin interposed between the bonded substrates in a non-destructive manner. Thus, the degree of curing can be made uniform for all optical disks by discontinuing the curing of the resin when a predetermined color density is obtained.

In order to irradiate and cure the radiation curable resin from both sides, the first and second substrates are simultaneously or alternately for at least one time each, irradiated from both sides with radioactive rays. This prevents the bonded substrates from warping due to the contraction of the radiation curable resin.

Various other modifications will be apparent to and can be readily made by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of this invention. Accordingly, it is not intended that the scope of the claims appended hereto be limited to the description as set forth herein, but rather that the claims be broadly construed.

What is claimed is:

1. An apparatus for fabricating an optical information medium by bonding together a first substrate having a center hole and a second substrate having a center hole with a radiation curable resin interposed therebetween, comprising:

a table for integrally rotating the first and second substrates, with the radiation curable resin interposed therebetween, before the radiation curable resin is cured; and

centrally disposed means for absorbing through the center holes of the first and second substrates the radiation curable resin interposed between the first and second substrates.

2. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein an outer diameter of the table is less than an outer diameter of each of the first and second substrates.

3. An apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the outer diameter of the table is about 70% or more than the outer diameter of each of the first and second substrates.

4. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the means for absorbing the radiation curable resin is at least one suction port.

5. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the means for absorbing the radiation curable resin is a plurality of suction ports.

6. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the means for absorbing the radiation curable resin comprises a suction pump.

7. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the means for absorbing the radiation curable resin comprises at least one suction port in a boss.

8. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the means for absorbing the radiation curable resin is a sponge.

9. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the resin which is absorbed is excess resin.

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